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VOLUME 8. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879. NUMBER 27.

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SPEECH

OF

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK,

OF MADISON,

In the Constitutional Convention

Tuesday, June 17, 1879,

On the Report of the Committee on State Debt.

Mr. President:

If the able and eloquent gentlemen who have addressed the convention on the question now under consideration, deemed it prudent to declare in the preface of their argument that, they approached its discussion with some misgivings of their ability to measure its scope and clearly define its vast importance to the whole people of Louisiana, of course, it must be apparent that I venture, with much diffidence, to launch my feeble bark out into this troubled sea of debate.

In fact, it was not my purpose to have anything to say upon this question. I had intended to be a quiet listener to others who I regard as more competent to advise and guide the convention to a just and equitable settlement of it.

But, sir, for the second time the gentleman from St. Mary (Mr. Caffrey) by his powerful and eloquent argument upon the subject before us, stirred me to my very depths and moved me to utterance; and I could not resist the desire to give vent to my feelings and expression to my views upon it. His glowing description of the pristine honor of Louisiana, when in the marts of the world her plighted faith stood at the head of the list of obligations that would never be disregarded; and his ardent appeal to the convention not to tarnish with the foul blot of repudiation the fair name of our great commonwealth, made it incumbent upon me to say to the gentleman, to this convention, and to the country through it, that I, and the race with which I am identified, are as deeply interested in preserving the character and integrity of the state as any other class within her borders; and, that I at least, and I believe every one of my colleagues, stand ready and willing to interpose our votes against any measure calculated to place upon the state the stigma of dishonesty.

In the somewhat extented remarks I had the honor to submit the other day, I endeavored to show that the colored citizens of Louisiana were not responsible for the misdemesnors, maladministration and peculations of the so-called Republican governments which have been so bitterly denounced upon this floor as the author of the present prostration of our trade and finances.

Not wishing to violate the rules of parliamentary courtesy, then, I endeavored to state my case firmly, but in language as void of offense as possible; and in this supplemental defense of my people, I shall adhere to the same rule.

Unlike other gentlemen who have spoken upon this question, I have no apology to make, nor do I ask exemption from any responsibility that legitimately attaches to my public acts. But I do claim for myself and colored colleagues in those governments, coming into public life as we did, poor and unexperienced, and surrounded by evil advisers and the greatest temtations that, if we have made mistakes and in some instances become venal and corrupt, it was the outgrowth of the peculiar school of politics in which we were educated and not from inherent bad natures, or natural cupidity. Looking back over the past with the keen eye of experience and with a broader knowledge of the science of government and the never failing disposition of persons entrusted with power to use it in furtherance of their own interest, I am not surprised at what was done, but marvel that it is no worse. Why Mr. President, to sit here and listen to the vehement denunciation leveled against the alledged fraud and corruption of those so-called Radical governments and the horde of thieves and robbers of which they are said to have been composed, one would suppose that no such thing as fraud and corruption had ever been heard of before; and now that those governments have "gone glimmering down the shade of time," with their fall, perished forever in Louisiana the last vestige of official venality and dishonesty; that all cupidity had been eradicated from Louisiana human nature and *our* people, and especially our public servants, had been restored to the primitive honesty and virtue of the revolutionary fathers. But is it true Mr. President. Would to God it were. If the rule adopted by some gentlemen in this body to accept allegations and assertions as evidence obtains, such I fear is far from the case. If more accusations of fraud and corruption are all that is necessary to convict, then sir, the present government of the state was born of fraud, cradled in corruption, and reared in infamy. Gentlemen of the convention are you prepared to accept any such conclusions? I think not; and still they are irresistable of the hypothesis of the general debate upon this question be true. But enough of this. Crimination and recrimination are not what is needed here. It cannot obliterate the past nor effect any good for the future. Corruption in a more or less degree has existed in every government instituted by man; and it will continue to exist, despite anything this convention can, or may do, coeval with government itself. To argue that the adoption of this report and the great injustice it proposes to inflict upon the innocent holders of state obligations who placed their money in them in good faith as a permanent investment, will tend to deter evil doers in the future, is unadulterated sophistry and a mere begging of the question. If it is the policy of this convention to rid the state of debt by repudiation, let us boldly and manfully wipe out the whole business. It will be no worse in the end, and we may by such action escape the charge of pusillanimity and hope to command respect by the audacity of our proceedings. If our youth must be taught the modern way of paying debts, let us set them no mean example. But badinage apart Mr. President. It appears to me that the true philosophy is not to familiarize them with political dishonesty, but to teach them the time honored axiom that, "honesty is the best policy" in the affairs of state, the same as with individuals, and neither can depart from it without incurring great injury to their character and interests. The first need of our youth, is a wholesome respect for law and government and a disposition to protect and defend the latter. We must have government for the preservation of property and the protection of life. Should the convention adopt the report of the committee, I fear it will not only fail to accomplish its ostensible purpose, but impair the credit of the state and the community, and establish a precedent that will render future government in Louisiana "a delusion and a snare." But while I believe all this to be true, I can't say Mr. President, that I am prepared to vote with the minority of the committee. Though anxious to preserve the public credit, I am unwilling to give the state's creditors the "pound of flesh." The people need and must have some relief. The colored people, no less than their white neighbors, are interested in this matter, as may be readily seen by a little study of the statistics presented to the convention by the gentleman from Orleans, (Mr. Semmes) in his powerful argument in support of the views of the minority of the committee. These figures show:

SUGAR CROP OF 1878-79.

Hogsheads	208,841
Pounds	241,060,528
Barrels of Molasses	320,881
Cotton crop, 1878-79 bales	645,000
Rice " " barrels	157,770

And the following estimate of value.

Cotton, 645,000 bales, at $45 per bale	$29,000,000
Sugar, 212,000 hogsheads, at $70; molasses, 310,000 barrels at $13	19,000,000
Rice, 157,000 barrels, at about	2,000,000
Oil and cake	3,000,000
Total	$53,000,000

I think it safe to say that four-fifths of this fifty-three million dollars is the production of colored labor paid for with borrowed money and operated largely under a system of credit, whithout which their industry would have been paralyzed, and the race reduced to poverty, want and starvation.

In the face of these facts it occurs to me that no class in this community is more deeply interested in the preservation of the public credit than the colored people, and I could not, by my silence upon a question frought with such momentous consequences to them, indicate that I was either ignorant of its importance or indifferent to their welfare.

The assessed taxable property of the colored people of the State is estimated at about $25,000,000. But this amount, respectable as it is, compared with what they own in their labor, is a mere bagatelle.

The gentleman from East Feliciana (Mr. Stone) in his impassioned argument in favor of the report and eloquent description of the State before the war, furnished a splendid opportunity for me to paint the other side of the picture, but as we are entering upon a new, and I trust, better era—and hope to rehabilitate the State in her former wealth and prosperity; to see soon again a magnificent fleet of steamboats plowing our "Father of Waters" and emptying their precious freights upon our shores; to have well organized schools and colleges dispensing education and learning to *all* of our youth; to make our cities and towns once more rich beyond measure, the State an Eden and the home of the happy—I will refrain and simply correct a misapprehension under which he is laboring relative to the property in slaves.

He asserted that the abolition of slavery resulted in the loss of $300,000,000. In that he is greatly mistaken. That property has not been destroyed. If it was worth $300,000,000 as slaves, represented in freemen now, it is worth five times as much to the State, or in round numbers $1,500,000,000. The only change that has taken place is that it has changed ownership from a few masters to near 400,000 free people. And they are not an insignificant element in the prosperity of Louisiana; all her industries feel their presence and would languish without their help. Their value as producers has been clearly shown in the statistics furnished by the gentleman from Orleans. As consumers, they are commercially more important now than ever. They consume five times as much now as they did when slaves.

Mr. President, it is needless to pursue this subject further. I think I have demonstrated very plainly that the interests of the colored masses are closely interwoven with every interest of the State, and that they will feel keenly anything that effects its prosperity. Beside this, sir, they and their white fellow laborers, after all, are the real tax payers; the landlord levies it in his rent, the merchant in his supplies, the doctor in his charges, the lawyer in his fees, the butcher in his meat, and the apothecary in his medicine. They pay it in everything they purchase—even the undertaker charges it in his coffin. They are staggering under the heavy burdens imposed upon them, through excessive taxation, and are crying aloud for relief and a chance to improve their condition. It behooves us, then, to act upon this question—the most difficult one we will have to consider—with great circumspection. If we fail to adjust it in a manner satisfactory to the people, all of our labor here will be of no avail. Like an avenging Nemisis, the people have their eye upon us, and if we prove unequal to the emergency they will repudiate our work, and when we return to them relegate us to the shades of eternal privacy.

Profoundly impressed with the magnitude of this question, and convinced that a more equitable adjustment than the proposition of the committee is demanded by every interest of the State and the people, I shall vote against the majority report.

Political Lying.

Dr. Arbuthnot divides lies into three classes—the detractory, the additory, and the translatory. He treats also of the lawfulness of political lying. He shows that people have a right to private truth from their neighbors, and economical truth from their own family, but that they have no right whatever to political truth. "The people may as well pretend," says he, "to be lords of manors and possess vast estates as to have the truth told them in manners of government."

It is pretty evident that the politicians of Louisiana have been close students of Arbuthnot, and accept his statements as gospel. Whether the rest of the world will coincide with them is the question, but no one will doubt for a moment that they have been apt pupils.

The quantity of lies now abroad in the Kellogg-Spofford case amazes even one accustomed to listen to Louisiana witnesses. Senator Kellogg may not be a great statesman or a person of gigantic intellect, but people bégin to have a sort of admiration for a man who can circumvent and triumph over such a lot of graceless scoundrels and matchless liars as he has met and conquered in Louisiana. We have had such repeated and remarkable exhibitions of rascality and duplicity on the part of the singular people who inhabit the Pelican State that we begin to wonder whether the truth is known down there at all. Lying, like the yellow fever, seems to respect neither party, age, sex, or condition, but, judging from appearances, is epidemic the year round, and like the leprosy, never leaves those it attacks till their legs fall off.

But lying is by no means the only accomplishment of the average politician (and all men in Louisiana seem to be politicians.) They throw in a little perjury or forgery to spice the vast mass of falsehood, as one tosses salt into the kettle to season the soup. Stealing, also, in a political way, is not considered beneath even very prominent patriots, and papers and documents belonging to the enemy are appropriated with a coolness and devotion that would take away the breath of the average bummer in the North.

Money paid for votes is sweetly alluded to as "sugar," and the man that gets the most "sugar" is regarded as the saccharine monarch, the master mind of the community. Altogether we labor under the impression that political honor and public morality are not uppermost just now in the ancient French colony that forms a part of our Southern border. There is certainly a limitless amount of brass in the composition of a man who can move for the expulsion of a Senator whose place he wishes to occupy, on the ground of bribery in securing his election, and who in presenting his own claims brings out the fact that he himself has not only paid money for votes, but actually agreed to divide his salary with those who will perjure themselves to secure him a seat. Kellogg may not be an angel—indeed, we never have heard it intimated that the wings of a cherubim were about to sprout from his shoulders—but certainly he is a very pious and exemplary man compared to the wholly depraved Spofford, who has succeeded in proving by his own witnesses that his place is in the penitentiary instead of the Senate.—*Inter Ocean.*

At a recent banquet in Paris, given in commemoration of the abolition of slavery, Victor Hugo said:

In this nineteenth century the white man has made the negro man, and in the twentieth century Europe will make Africa a world. The day had come for the vast continent which alone among the five parts of the world had no history to be reformed by Europeans. The Mediterranean was a lake of civilization, and it was the duty of Greece and of Italy, of France and of Spain, the four countries that occupied its northern shores, to recollect that a vast territory lay unredeemed on the opposite coast. England was always worthy to take part in the great work. She, like France, was one of the great free nations of the globe, and, like France, she had begun the colonization and civilization of Africa. The latter held the North and East, the former the South and West. America had joined in the task, and Italy was ready to do so. This showed the unity of spirity which pervaded the peoples of the world.

In glowing words the poet proceeded to drscribe the fertility of of the soil and the natural advantages of great rivers for commerce, and pictured the future of Africa and closed by the announcement that the day of African redemption has arrived.—*Inter Ocean*

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FOR ALL.—The great art publishing house of George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Me., moves steadily on the even tenor of its way, apparently not feeling the dull times. During the year 1878 they sold over four million pictures of all descriptions. They publish every description of fine pictures, and the prices range from ten cents upwards to twenty dollars a copy. Their correspondence for this large business is immense; they receive, on an average, over one thousand letters per day. Messrs. Stinson & Co. publish only the better class of pictures, and it is well known that anything coming from this reliable house is of standard merit. We have just received copies of four very fine steel engravings, which they have just brought out. The plates were engraved in London, at an expense of four thousand pounds sterling, or twenty thousand dollars, to which great sum must be added the customs duty of twenty-five per cent on account of their being imported into the United States. These engravings are after paintings by great modern masters of art, and the artists who engraved the plates stand in the front rank of the world's renowned engravers.

The Louisianian.

T. DE S. TUCKER, } EDITORS.
JAS. D. KENNEDY, }

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 641 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

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WM. H. WARD, Kentucky.
CHARLES T. GRAHAM, Ohio.
S. W. SMITH, Richland.
R. W. FITZHUGH, Natchez, Miss.

ANOTHER veto is in order.

SEVERAL valuable communications are again unavoidably crowded out.

HON. M. MARKS is said to be in trouble again. Somebody evidently wants his place.

BY all means hold night sessions, gentlemen of the Convention, and finish your work.

HON. FREDERICK DOUGLAS is reported to have changed fronts on the "exodus" question.

EX-GOV. H. C. Warmoth's stock has "gone up" since his great speech in the Convention.

MR. THOMAS MURRAY has returned from Washington and says he is two thousand stronger. If that is true somebody is two thousand "out."

WASHINGTON dispatches speak of Sevignes as a colored man. Now this is worse than we can stand. The truth is bad enough, God knows.

IF perjury is a crime, we submit it will soon be in order to send some of the double-barreled affidavit makers where they can do the most good.

THE Constitutional Convention, now in session in this city, is the most orderly and dignified of its size we ever saw—for much of which it is indebted to its able President.

DELEGATE BOBE is the best looking *young* man in the Convention, Delegate Davidson the modest man, Delegate Young the pious man, and Delegate Demas occupies the floor oftener than any other colored delegate.

THE school board of the city of St. Louis, Mo., have agreed to appoint none but colored teachers in its so-called colored schools. If separate schools are to be maintained in this city, we shall insist upon the adoption of similar action by the school board of this city in the future.

A telegram from Hayti announces that Hon. John M. Langston, American Minister at that court, who has been dangerously ill with yellow fever, is improving. We sincerely trust he may overcome the saffaon monster and be spared to a long life of continual usefulness to his race and country.

THE CONVENTION.—The State debt question has taken up most of the time of the Convention since our last issue. On Wednesday it was recommitted to the committee on State debt. The report of the committee on public education is under consideration at this writing. In all probability two sessions a day will soon be held and more rapid progress made. Thus far the work of the convention has been generally satisfactory to the public.

The Struggle.

The great parliamentary struggle which was so long been claiming the attention of the American people is generally misunderstood by them. It is nothing more or less than a struggle for an advantageous position in the campaign of 1880. The Democrats control the legislature department of the government, and at first sight one would suppose they reflected the sentiments and were endeavoring to carry out the wishes of the masses whom they represent. On the other hand however the Republicans control the Executive department, which is co-ordinate in its influence and power with the legislature and judicial departments. The Democrats claim that they have been steadily gaining in popular confidence for the last ten years, and this increase in numerical strength in Congress on its face proves the truth of their statements. The Republicans however claim in a large portion of the Union the popular voice is suppressed through means unlawful, cruel and violative of every principle of law and order. The great struggle has been to secure the repeal of those laws which were framed for our protection. The Republicans have so far resisted successfully the attempt to force their repeal, and in all probability they will in the end be successful.

In order that the President might be "coerced" into signing these bills, the Democrats have seen fit to tack on to the regular appropriation bills for the support of the government the repeals they so anxiously desire, with the belief that the President would sign them, because of his inability to carry on the government without money. He has disappointed them however by vetoing every measure that came before him for approval. He has laid down the principle in one of his veto messages that every bill should stand on its own merits, and not be saddled on appropriation bills. And so the struggle goes on. All the ingenuity that man can devise is brought into requisition on both sides. Able statesmen and and stragetic movements have made this a memorial parliamentary struggle. Simalar spectacles have been witnessed in other countries, notably in England where the House of Commons have repeatedly refused to grant supplies because they were at variance with the King.

In our judgment the Republicans will come out of the fight victorious, not only now, but in the appeal which will soon be made to the country. Too many interests are involved and too many sacrifices have been made by the loyal element of the country to permit the democracy to control the reins of government which would necessary lead to a reversal of its policy and conduct since reconstruction.

Memorial Service.

The undersigned call for a memorial mass meeting, in honor of the late Wm. Loyd Garrison, has been fixed to take place Wednesday next, the 25th inst., at Central Church, corner of Liberty and Gasquet streets:

NEW ORLEANS, June 14, 1879.

Believing it both a duty and a work of love' we would urge upon our people the propriety of holding a memorial service of Wm. Lloyd Garrison at such time and place as may be hereafter designated.

J. Henri Burch,	A. R. Blount,
J. Madison Vance, Jr	Wm. Eurrell, of Madi-
Wm. R. Mason,	N. Lastrapes, [son,
E. M. Clarke,	John F. Staes,
Wm. G. Brown,	J. M. Holland,
Louis M. Kenner,	Paul Trevigne,
R. L. Desdunes,	W. H. Green,
Chas. Becknell,	C. F. Nash,
T. Morris Chester,	Theophile T. Allain,
P. B. S. Pinchback,	A. J. Kemp, Jefferson,
Alex Noguez,	T. B. Stamps,
L. Roche,	Elongure P. Stewart,
Henry Demas,	James L. Robinson.
Eugene Rapp,	George T. Green,
Alex Stirovick,	A. L. Henderson,
E. W. Williams,	M. G. Bobe,
George E. Paris,	P. Z. Damonge,
H. Grimes,	Bivian Garardner,
J. S. Davidson,	Felix Bethel,
John Marks,	J. A. Gla,
W. B. Smith,	Joseph A. Craig,
N. Villere,	J. B. Brmiss,

Wilson E. Wilson.

AN acrimonious debate took place in the U. S. Senate on last Wednesday, in which Messrs. Blaine, Voorhies, Conkling and Lamar took part. If the press report of it published in this city be correct, we suspect the last has not been heard of it.

Tardy Justice.

Since the election of '78, if we are rightly informed, no term of the District Court has been held in Tensas parish. The horrible barbarities attendant on the campaign in that parish and which have exiled, as it were, its leading colored citizens should have suggested long before now the need of a term of court to bring some of the violators of the law to justice. This omission of duty is all the more glaring, because the Judge and District Attorney both being Republicans owe it to their large constituency to redress their grievances. Mr. Steele, the District Attorney, as stated in our last issue, claims it is true, to have been in New York during the campaign; but we dare say it is not doing him injustice to say he has been home long enough if actuated by a sense of duty, to have stirred up matters. It is however just possible that the fault is as much Judge Hough's as it is Mr. Steele's. Whatever may be the excuse for inaction on the part of the judicial authorities, they will not, we trust, take it amiss, when we remind them that the law's delays, or rather just now, the officers backwardness is operating severely on the citizens in general of Tensas, and especially on such of the colored who have been forced away from their homes while waiting to be tried on indictments found against them. Prominently in this instance is Mr. Fairfax at whose house the unhappy Peck affair took place. Mr. Fairfax having been charged with murder, has been anxious for over a year to appear at the bar of justice and establish his innocence. That he has up to date sought for justice without being granted a hearing appears to be either gross negligence or a studied purpose, with some ulterior motive. In either case it is a grievous wrong on Mr. Fairfax, whose unsullied good name till this charge was pinned to it, is chafing to reassert its right place in the estimation of his fellow citizens. We need not add besides that, this delay is violative of one of the prominent principles of law. Something should soon be done to remove from the judicial powers of the district the blame which now apparently attaches to them for imposing a hardship on their fellow citizens in the administration of justice.

The Spofford Witnesses.

There are more illustrations of Louisiana truth-telling in this morning's report of the Kellogg-Spofford case. We again inquire, Is there a man of veracity in that State?

The above is from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the 13th inst., and is a fair sample of the questions going the rounds of the Northern press.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found another article, from the same paper, on "Political Lying," which is as unjust to the general character of our people as it is irritating and insulting.

That the *Inter-Ocean*, or any other paper claiming to be at all familiar with the political history of this State for the past ten years, should accept the miserable wretches who have been parading their own villainy before the Senate Committee investigating the Spofford-Kellogg case as fair samples of the average Louisianian, is unmistakable evidence that they do not know anything about our affairs or wilfully misrepresent us.

To the most casual observer it is apparent that those disreputable witnesses represent no one but themselves, and have not even the merit of disinterestedness on their side; and we protest most emphatically against their being accepted as in any sense representatives of the colored people of Louisiana.

In discussing the causes which underlie the exodus, the LOUISIANIAN early remarked that the aspiration of our people to become landholders is the most potent cause for their discontent. We are reliably informed that in the upper parishes on the river, the colored people have begun a system of economy as rigid as it is indicative of their earnestness to have the means by which to emigrate to their fancied paradise in Kansas next spring. That there is seemingly no future for them in the South to acquire land, as the planters seem determined not to sell them any, the more effectually to retain them as dependents. It is highly creditable to the growing manhood of our people that they are unwilling to be peons in a land where thousands of acres are yearly left to grow into weeds from the inability of the owners to cultivate them and the desire nevertheless to withhold the same from sale. The superior wealth of the West and North generally, which comes largely from the distribution of farms into reasonable sizes, should teach the South to reform her system of large plantations to suit the change from slave to free labor. It is, at the best, only a false pride which strains to hold thousands of acres without either the capital or energy to cultivate them. Disagreeable as it may be to those who want the Negro to remain in the South as the only labor so far yet known to be adapted to the soil, the truth is, he *will* go, unless he can see a disposition in the landholders to give him a chance to acquire an interest in the soil. Southern papers may affect to believe that the exodus is past and gone never more to plague their domestic economy; but the black man, true to the instinct of a higher being which is the necessary outgrowth of freedom in mankind in all times, has just fairly put himself in trafficing to go to a country where he can own land and rest *him in the shade of his own possessions.*

Is the Young Man Safe.

Last Sunday morning the Rev. Chas. H. Thompson, Rector St. Phillips Church, in speaking on the death of John W. Roxborough, took for his subject the words that heads this article. We do not propose to give in detail the points made by him, but only to speak of them in a general way.

Fortunately for the truth, but perhaps unfortunately for the feelings and sympathies of parents and friends, everything he uttered was true. He spoke of the many temptations to which young men were subjected in the city. The theatre, the gambling saloon and other questionable places were always open to entrap the unsuspecting youth. He spoke of the absolute necessity for a better state of morals, and especially in our social circles. The young man who had been buried from our sight had a kind heart, but he was his own enemy. It was perhaps due to the fact that he lacked christian training and example. He appealed to the young to profit by the living picture he presented, and to take warning by the short earthly career of the deceased. This is substantially what he said. At any rate it is enough for our present purpose.

Next to the pulpit the press is the great education. It is the duty of the editor and especially those with whom we are identified, to second the efforts made from the pulpit in the interest of morality and religion. Very many expressions that fell from the lips of the learned divine, perhaps ought not to have been said, in defference to the feelings of those who now mourn the loss of a son and brother. With him however the grave did not bury every error or cover up every defect. Here was a fit subject to hold up to those who must come after him in the community. He knew that and did not seek to gloss over the defects incident to human nature. In clear and bold language he depicted the wrongs and punishments of evil doing, not only in this life, but the life to come. His language grated harshly against our sensibilities at times, but we could not help admiring his bold utterances, the elegant diction and above all, his earnest manner. A few more sermons like that will revolutionize society, and out of the *debris* will come a healthier state of public and private morals.

ACCORDING to the *Tribune*, three hundred colored people daily attend the races at St. Louis. Not bad for an impoverished people.

WASHINGTON.

The Ohio Canvass.

First Blood for Sherman.

A Divided Delegation from The South Prophesied.

The nominations for Governor of Ohio having been made and the candidates, after much *grooming*, placed fairly in the field, discussion as to the strong and weak points of the standard bearers is in order; and Mrs. Grundy has already undertaken to show that Miss Peggoty was mistaken when she prophesied, some weeks ago, that if the Democrats should nominate Gen. Ewing his record as a soldier would give that party a "walk-over." It was held that the campaign thunder heretofore monopolized by the Republican party—in Democratic vernacular, "the bloody shirt"—could not be successfully used in the canvass of the Buckeye State, and that the soldier vote would lean towards the Democrats. But this is a mistake. General Ewing, as everyone knows, was not the choice of the Democratic convention, and received the nomination by the Bishop men, who, for sheer spite, resolved to defeat Rice whom they charged had dealt unfairly with Bishop. A ticket born of spite is never a strong ticket. It represents the anger, the disappointment, the passions and the animosities of a clique instead of the preferences and sober judgments of the convention.

The nomination of Mr. Foster and the defeat of Judge Taft in the Republican convention have left slight wounds which time and judicious management will heal.

Taft, in public estimation, represents pure and unadulterated stalwartism, while Foster represents Republicanism of the conservative sort; and yet, stripped of his connection with the compromise which resulted in the abandonment of the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, he may now be considered as robust a Republican as Judge Taft himself.

Back and beyond this, however, is the conviction that it was not so much a trial of metal between the two Republican aspirants for gubernatorial honors as a measure of the strength and influence of two men whose names were not mentioned in the convention—U. S. Grant and John Sherman, the two leading candidates for the Presidency. The nomination of Foster over Taft is considered by the old political war horses a victory of Sherman over Grant. Practically, there is on the Republican side at present but two live Presidential candidates, and the contest between them is narrowing so rapidly as to enable one, even at this early day, to almost foretell the result in 1880. Sherman's strength is found in the unparalelled success which has attended his financial operations since he has been Secretary of the Treasury; the fairness and justness with which he has treated all classes of Republicans—extending, in the matter of important appointments to office, the same courtesy and recognition to prominent colored men that he extends to the white men. Within two short years he has done more for worthy representative colored men than was done by any two of his predecessors during their entire incumbency. In the National Convention, to be held one year hence, no one should be surprised to find the South divided between the two great chieftains.

SCHOOLS.

The annual examination of the district schools occurred more than a week ago, and the result was satisfactory both to patrons and the public generally. The severe criticism to which the management of the colored schools of the District was subjected some months since, and the many complaints against certain members of the board of trustees on account of their illiteracy, seem to have passed away and there is a growing desire to treat them generously. While they are not as well educated or as experienced in the mangement of educational institutions as many in the District who might have been selected, they have, nevertheless, performed their duty faithfully and efficiently.

PENSIONS.

The preponderance of Confederate Brigadiers on the Pension Committees of Congress has excited unfavorable comment throughout the country, not only among the white soldiers, but the colored soldiers as well. It is assumed by many that inasmuch as the widows and orphans of those who gave their lives to the success of the "Lost Cause" can receive no consideration at the hands of the government, that therefore their Representatives in Congress will place every possible obstacle in the way of the just claims of those who represent the fallen heroes of the Union. I dare say this is a mistake. Sore and disappointed as these men are, regretting as they do that they cannot pension their Confederate constituents, they will, for partisan considerations, if for no other, grant pensions with a prodigality heretofore unknown. But the colored pensioner, in consequence of his ignorance and inexperience, will suffer as much now as he has heretofore.

INDEPENDENTS.

There is a prophecy which finds place in our older almanacs to the effect that "at this season of the year look out for storms." The modern almanac makers might, with much truth, say "at this season of the year, just before elections at the South, look out for independent candidates." They are to be found on the byways, the highways, the streets, and even in the gutters, proclaiming in clarion notes their independence of all political organizations, (and particularly of the one which happens to be dominant in their section) and their readiness to enforce, at the point of the blade of a Barlow knife, the political rights of all classes—the colored voter in particular. They are, as a class, frauds. Like Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, William Harlan, of Louisiana, and Lowe, of Alabama, who when once in power turn their backs upon the poor dupes whose votes have made them a possibility. More than eighteen hundred years ago it was said: "He that is not for me is against me." It was true then, it is true now. If the bulldozer, having failed to receive office at the hands of his master whom he has servilely served, turns to us and asks that we assist him to retrieve his broken fortunes, then let him convince us that he has left the camp of the wicked by discarding his bloody garments and bringing forth fruits meet for repentance.

ROLLA.

$1500 TO $6,000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we send you full particulars and private terms free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 6-21

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THE OLD RELIABLE
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Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

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NEW FRENCH PRUNES.

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100 basket	Lafaurie ANISETNE.
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$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine. 6-21

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1879.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Louisiana, from October 1, 1879, to June 30, 1882. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,
Postmaster General.

$3000 A MONTH GUARANTEED. $3000 $12 a day at home by the Industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 6-21

The Louisianian.

J. M. VANCE, Jr., Editor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879.

UNUSUALLY warm weather.

THE can't-get-aways are more numerous than ever this year.

FROM thermometrical indications here, Col. Ingersoll's theory is forever set at naught.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement in another column of the grand steamboat excursion to Baton Rouge on July 3. Purchase your tickets early, for only a limited number can be sold here. Round trip, $2 00.

TO-DAY, the Americus Club gives its second annual complimentary pic-nic. From the great preparations made, and the evident pleasurable anxiety of the "saved," the entertainment will be the social event of the season. In our next issue a report of the pic-nic will be given.

WE understand that the graduating exercises of the Normal High School for teachers, which were to have taken place to-day, have been postponed on account of the Americus pic-nic until next week. In behalf of the young men, thanks are returned for this practical evidence of appreciation.

THANKS to Messrs. John Poelein, Alexander, and others, for complimentary tickets to attend the grand pic-nic of the St. Joseph Y. M. B. A., at the Orange Grove, on Wednesday, July 2, 1879. We opine for these young men a pleasurable day's sport, and hope the receipts will greatly increase their tomb fund, for which purpose the entertainment is given.

DON'T forget the grand Masonic pic-nic on the 24th (St. John's Day), at the Oakland Riding Park. There will be a street parade by the entire Masonic fraternity, and at 4 p. m., the Constantine Commandery will give a dress parade on the pic nic grounds. From all indications this pic nic will certainly equal if not surpass previous out-door entertainments given by the fraternity. Admission only 25 cents. Dancing until 11 p. m.

THERE is to be a grand Fourth of July celebration at Crane's place, near Delta, Madison parish, on the approaching one hundred and third anniversary of the nation's independence. Quite a number of prominent gentlemen are booked for addresses on the occasion, and it is anticipated that a grand old time will be had. The affair will be under the management of Mr. Philip Joseph, Jr., who, it is said, is surpassed by none in getting up a first-class entertainment.

THE notorious Spofford witness, Thomas Murray, an unworthy member of a very influential organization here, wrote to have his swearing in Washington vouched for by the organization. On the 11th inst. (Wednesday), at a meeting of the Colored Men's Protective Union of the third ward, by resolution introduced by Mr. Richard Johnson, instead of being indorsed, he was unanimously *expelled* for the violation of the principles of the organization, and of his race and party. So Mr. Murray not only loses $2,500, but also his social and political standing in the community. Selah!

THE speech of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback in the Constitutional Convention on last Wednesday, on the question of the State debt, was, according to the unanimous opinion of those who heard him, a masterly and effective effort. The speech of the Governor was replete with forcible arguments, and showed an understanding of the situation both learned and gratifying. His vindication of his race was clear, strong and pointed, bringing out in bold relief his wonderful oratorical powers and a firmness of character for which his most inveterate foe must give him credit. In every respect the speech was a decided success, and proved untrue the widely circulated statement that our leaders South are unable to intelligently grapple with the great and intricate question of finance.

THE funeral of Mr. Albert Wicker, on last Monday, was a grand, impressive and solemn observance. The Masonic fraternity was out in numbers unusually large, every branch of the Order being represented from the inter-Apprentice to the Knight of the Temple. The beautiful casket was completely hidden by floral tributes of respect and admiration, and from out this bed of roses stood beautifully conspicuous the Red Cross, the historic symbol of the illustrious Orders of Knighthood. This unique and beautiful floral offering was made out of natural flowers, the base was composed of white roses, and each arm of the cross bore in striking purple colored flowers the initials of Constantine Commandery K. T. At the church the ceremonies were conducted by Rev. A. M. Green, but lately appointed to ministerial duties here. He likened the deceased to Job of the Scriptures, that great and wonderfully patient man. His discourse was instructive, eloquent and pathetic, proving him to be a close biblical student, and a learned and brilliant theologian. In his new sphere among us, the reverend gentleman, from an intellectual standpoint, certainly "fills a void long felt." After the ceremony at the church, the large concourse of sympathizing friends, together with the Masonic bodies, gathered to perform the last sad office, and to the tread of muffled drum and mournful dirge he was carried to his last home on earth. To his widow and sorrowing family we extend our condolence. *Requiescat in pace.*

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4 JULY JULY 4

—AT—

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RETURNING

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At Baton Rouge a Grand Complimentary Pic-Nic will be tendered to Constantine Commandery, Knights Templar, who will accompany the excursionists from New Orleans, by Stone Square Lodge, U. D., of Baton Rouge.

The Pic-Nic will be held in the State House Grounds. During the day a Grand Procession will take place, consisting of all the Societies in Baton Rouge, Stone Square Lodge of Baton Rouge, visiting lodges from New Orleans, and Constantine Commandery Knights Templar.

A splendid passenger steamboat has been chartered especially for the excursionists and will be at their complete disposal during the entire trip.

Refreshments of every description can be obtained on the boat, and at Baton Rouge, at reasonable rates.

Amusements of all kinds on the steamboat and at Baton Rouge.

A large Basket Meeting will be held in one of the splendid groves near Baton Rouge.

The boat will be specially provided with sleeping accommodations for all. State rooms reserved specially for the ladies.

A full Brass Band will accompany the excursion.

Tickets can be obtained from any of the above committees.

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Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the newsiest and most interesting weekly papers published in the State.

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And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where dignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

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A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

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INTELIGENCE BUREAU AND CLAIM AGENCY,

POYDRAS STREET.....184

NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned, having had many years experience in one of the largest Northern Cities, in the selection of servants for employers, and in obtaining situations for the unemployed, and believing it for the advantage to the public of a permanent bureau, where those needing help can call at any time and secure such as may be required, and those out of employment can obtain good situations, inform the public that they have established a bureau as above, where, at the shortest notice,

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Special attention given to private families, and ladies will find it to their advantage to call in person, and make known their requirements.

Neatly Furnished Sitting Rooms for those Desiring Situations.

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Agents wanted in the country parishes and in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid, for the purpose of engaging and forwarding labor. For particulars, enclose postage stamp.

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Merchant Tailor

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—AT—

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Alex Gilbert, Esq., Rev. H. L. Trapp,
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The Pic-Nic will be held in the State House Grounds. During the day a Grand Procession will take place, consisting of all the Societies in Baton Rouge, Stone Square Lodge of Baton Rouge, visiting lodges from New Orleans, and Constantine Commandery Knights Templar.

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